

THE ADVOCATE.

FARM AND FARMER

Dr. G. G. Groff says it would be worth thousands of dollars to the farmers where the land is hilly, to know that the rows should run neither up nor down the hill; nor should they be carried on a level along the side, but rather with a very gentle slope down the hill in order that the water may all have time to soak into the ground, and thus neither will the soil be all washed off nor will all the water run off from the field where it is needed.

When a horse's hoof becomes brittle, soak the foot for an hour in water as warm as the hand can be held in with out being burned, then having dried it, put on a poultice of glycerine four ounces, and lincos or oil meal, one quart, with sufficient hot water to make a poultice. Repeat this often enough to keep the hoof naturally moist and pliable. Rub the coronet, the space just at the top of the hoof, with the following liniment, daily: Camphorated soap liniment, seven ounces, keeping the bottle well corked. The most important part of these cases is careful shoeing. Frog pressure, got by a bar shoe or otherwise, is imperative. A horse with a brittle hoof should never be given fast work, but he should have regular exercise. Complete and permanent cure is doubtful.

Muscle is indispensable on a farm, and the mule has a good deal of it, but it is not as strong as the horse. Illustrating this trite but important truth a recent lecturer, mentioned by the Farmer's Review, cited an observation about asparagus seen last spring at St. Joseph, Missouri: "One lot was roughly put up in boxes, the latter to be returned. Another in neat white boxes which did not cost half of the other, was put up neatly in bunches, tied by red tape in neat bows tied no doubt by a woman, and brought 40 per cent. more, cost less than the other. Curiosity led me to the home of the man, and I found him doing less hard work and showing more general prosperity than his average neighbors."

We are often told that it is not profitable farming to keep swine through the Winter, with which we fully agree as a general rule, but there is one class in which, whenever a farmer is lucky enough to have one of the kind, he may make an exception for several years. That is in the case of sows that always bring large litters of piglets. Such sows will usually keep thin in flesh, and while they should be well fed that they may properly suckle their pigs, no attempt should be made to fatten them. Indeed a sow that will fatten at such a time is not a good one to keep for a breeder, and generally has a small litter of pigs. There is no farm animal so profitable, according to her usually estimated value, as a first-class breeding sow that can always be depended on for a large litter of healthy pigs.

A writer in the Country Gentleman says: "After an experience of more than thirty years in underdraining, I have come to the conclusion that, for at least twenty years of my experience, I omitted an important item. I should have put boards under all tiles, no matter what the size or condition of the bottom of drain. For the last ten years I have invariably used a board, and all my drains where a board was used are in perfect condition to-day. As a rule I have ample fall in all drains. Where the fall is slight, the board is all important. I save and use all refuse lumber 4 inches wide and over, and have hundreds of rods of such drains as good as though I had used new lumber. The largest tile I use are 4 inch horse-shoe—such tile laid on a board will carry as much water as a 6 inch laid on the best earth bottom any one ever saw."

In salting butter never weigh either the salt or butter. For an inexperienced person it may be well to know that an ounce of salt to a pound of butter is about the right proportion to be used, but in practice the ounce of salt may be to the pound of butter, according to the stage in which the salt is applied and the amount of butter-milk that is worked out afterwards. There is nothing in butter-making that requires more judgment than salting it to suit the average taste of customers, and for this no fixed rule can be given or followed. Success in this particular must depend wholly on a discriminating taste in the butter maker himself. Occasionally a person may be found who dislikes salt in butter. We have known cases where such persons would wash the butter in water before eating it. But, with the great majority of people, tastes are not so dissimilar that one cannot salt it pretty well by salting to suit one's own. At least we don't know any better method.

One of the advantages of keeping sheep that should not be lost sight of is that the farm on which they are kept will be constantly increasing in fertility at a greater rate than another, similarly situated, without sheep. By allowing sheep to run on poor ground,

where the pasturage is scant, there will be in a few years a quite marked improvement in the quantity and luxuriance of the grasses, arising from their distribution of manure, in which all portions of a field used by them will receive a like share. Care must be taken, however, not to pasture too closely in a hot and dry season. Then they are great weed killers. But no farmer should allow his sheep to run in woods or pastures at a season when their wool will gather burrs, unless he has first killed all the burr-bearing weeds before the burrs have formed. We look for a constant improvement in the sheep-raising industry whenever farmers breed for good carcasses and a market from the butchers, rather than exclusively for wool. The demand for mutton and lambs is constantly increasing, and by catering to it, we can compensate ourselves for the moderate prices received for wool. Were it not for the horde of worthless dogs, many farmers would keep sheep who are now afraid to do so on account of the nuisance.

The successful calf feeder will always use more tact than force in learning a calf to drink. He will never allow a foolish calf to betray him into a passion or display of brute force. Do not allow the calf to suck the whole hand, or a single finger, but placing the palm of either hand over its nose, gently bring it to the milk held in a convenient sized pail in the other hand. By separating the fingers hold back the sides of the tongue and insure the entrance of the milk as the calf sucks. If the milk is warm there will be less trouble, then give the calf more or less, of the two fingers, according to success in keeping it interested in the milk. When the calf is doing well the fingers will scarcely be touching its tongue or lips. If it acts badly, give the fingers to suck and contrive to let in a dash of milk so a sip now and then will encourage the calf to continue. I have been obliged to dip my hand repeatedly into the milk and thus give a taste of it before the calf would allow its nose to be turned down into the pail. Some calves will drink during the first to the third trial, while others will need the fingers for a much longer time. —F. E. Emery, Agriculturist, N. C. Experiment Station.

The cattle of Eastern and Southern Europe, from the scrawny beasts of the eastern steppes to the long-horned Sicilians and Andalusians, are mostly of very inferior quality. The Chianina cattle are white, except the black muzzle and tip of tail, with fine heads, short, waxy horns, good quarters, and moderately small bones. They mature early, fatten easily, and at the age of three years attain a maximum weight of 1,600 pounds for cows and 2,000 pounds for bullocks. Their beef is finely marbled and of excellent quality. The oxen are largely employed for the yoke, being docile, kind and intelligent. The Chianina is not a dairy breed, the yield of milk being quite limited. In general characteristics they resemble the Herefords more than any other breed of British cattle. The Pianura breed of Piedmont is adapted to dairying rather than beef production. Both these and the white Tuscan cattle are supposed to have descended from the ancient wild Bos primigenius which once roamed the German forests, and of which the Podolian race are the nearest modern representatives. The soft air and rich pastures of the Val di Chiana, together with care and generous winter feeding, have at length developed the Chianina, while in the more rugged region of Piedmont the active and hardy Pianura breed has descended from the common stock. The latter are whitish gray in color, with fine, waxy horns, small bones, good udders and milk veins, and a general contour not unlike the Guernseys. They mature slowly, are hardy, active and easily kept.

Little Bits.

To succeed in his art, the skater must get off his foot frequently.

Cobblers are eligible for medical diplomas, because they are skilled in the art of healing.

A pretty girl doesn't object to reflections on herself when they come from a looking glass.

Many people who believe in "business before pleasure," still seem to take pleasure in other folks' business.

It is not advisable for a bank cashier to read nautical tales; the practice might inspire him to become a "skipper."

The young man who wishes to go to the front in his vocation and stay there, should secure a position as street-car driver.

A woman can't throw a stone straight to save her soul, but she can sit in an easy chair and enchant a man so that he will go and throw it for her.

Young Springley (audaciously)—How old are you, Miss Breezy?

She (sweetly)—I was born on Thursday. You can calculate as well as I.

—Continued on page 9.

Admired Genius.

A farmer driving a mulish-looking horse, attached to an old-time "carry-all," came to town. His horse stopped in front of a corner drugstore and refused to go on. The farmer urged the animal and then proceeded to beat him with a rope, but without avail. A balked horse is perhaps more truthful of suggestion than anything else can hope to be. Of course, hundreds of men came up and offered advice. One man told the farmer to twist his tail; and another one said that a bundle of fodder held before his eyes would have the desired effect. After awhile the farmer turned to a quiet man standing on the edge of the sidewalk and asked:

"What have you got to say?"

"Nothing."

"Isn't there some mistake about that?"

"None whatever."

"Are you sure?"

"I am certain."

"Is it possible," said the farmer, "that you stand there and see a balked horse, and have no suggestions to make?"

"It is not only possible, but an absolute fact."

"Where do you live?"

"In this town."

"Are you going home pretty soon?"

"Yes, but why?"

"Well, I have a bushel of fresh eggs that I want to present to you. Here, take this basket, and when you need any farm truck let me know, and it shan't cost you a cent. I admire genius and must say you are the most remarkable man I ever saw."—[Arkansas Traveler.

Cause for Anxiety.

A middle-aged, healthy-looking man, who had called at the postoffice for a letter several days running, returned yesterday with the usual inquiry, and was answered as before:

"No letter for you."

"Are you quite sure?" he earnestly asked.

"Oh, yes."

"Alas! but I can't make it out!" sighed the man. "I should have had one Monday, and this uncertainty unnerves me."

"Expecting to hear from some of your friends?" queried the clerk, touched by his despondency.

"Yes,—my wife."

"She is away from home?"

"Yes—in Buffalo."

"Anyone ill?"

"No, not exactly."

"But you were so anxious I thought it might be a case of life or death."

"It is, almost. You see, she cooks in a restaurant and sends me \$5 a week to live on here, and this is the first time in six months I have missed a letter on Monday. I don't know what to think. She may be ill—she may be out of a job—she may have gone back on me. I may even have to go to work and earn my own living! Please be very, very sure that you have not overlooked my expected letter."—[Detroit Free Press.

He Got His Change.

One of those chronic dead beats who habitually infest railway and street cars, boarded a New York surface car, and proceeded to develop his little game. It was by no means a new one, and the conductor immediately seized upon it, quietly collected his fare in the shape of a nickel, and for several blocks nothing was said. Then the fraud shivered the silence with:

"Am I going to have any change for that dollar I gave you?"

"You didn't give me no dollar," replied the conductor scowling darkly.

"Yes, but I did, and if you don't pass me over the ninety-five cents I'll report you."

"But you only gave me a nickel."

"I say I gave you a dollar and I want some change," and the man stood upon the platform defiantly. The passengers became interested and the conductor shifted his position.

"You are riding along all right now ain't you?"

"Yes, I suppose I am."

"Well," said the conductor, suddenly removing his fist from the vicinity of the beat's nose and shooting him off the car, "now you ain't, you see. Ain't that change enough for you?"—Texas Siftings.

John White, head teacher in the Berkeley School, is credited by the New York Telegram with the discovery that the average New York school girl in her teens has a larger waist than her mother. "So much the better for the girl and the worse for the parent," is the comment of the Telegram, which adds: "Art and good sense alike condemn the wasp waist on woman, but fashion is usually more potent than either art or physiology after the school girl makes her debut in society."

The card case in hand is a huge book of any leather but black. In one pocket is the bunch of visiting cards; in the other is the silver or velvet coin purse, and between the two lies the handkerchief.

Again the satin dress in bright colors draped or flounced with tulle, gauze or lace.

WELLS & HAZELRIGG, DRY GOODS.

Wells & Hazelrigg

DEALERS IN

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

By far the largest and handsomest stock of Dress Goods and Novelty Suitings in the market and all paid for.

A tremendous stock of Table Linens, Torchon Edgings and osiery, all bought and paid for before the McKinley Bill was passed.

WELLS & HAZELRIGG have more Carpets than all the town put together! We are the only house that carries the best brands, such as LOWELL'S, HARTFORD'S, BROMLEY'S, etc., etc., and which they sell as low as OTHER HOUSES SELL INFERIOR MAKES.

WELLS & HAZELRIGG have the sole control of M. Shortel's Children's and Misses' Shoes—the cheapest in America—and every pair warranted. Also A. J. Johnson's and Made Shoes.

WELLS & HAZELRIGG don't deal in Trash.

For ONEST GOODS AND ONEST TREATMENT go to

WELLS & HAZELRIGG.

Woodford Stock Farm

Season 1891.

Neatwood 3665 \$50 To Insure Live Colt.

By Nutwood (600) 2:18 1/2.
Put 20 in the list last year.

Dam, Nora Norman, by Blackwood (74) Nora has 3 producing daughters and 4th (Ocala), record 2:27 1/2.

Forrest Denmark

By Mambrino Forrest
This is the finest combined horse in Kentucky.

\$20 To Insure Live Colt

Dam, by Latham's Denmark, a full brother to King William.

Woodford's Cripple

By Blue Jeans and a full brother to the great Roscoe.

\$15 To Insure Live Colt

Dam, Pass, by Galies' Rob Roy.

Alexander, Jr. \$30 For Jennets and \$10 for Mares, To Insure Live Colt

By Alexander, one of the best black Jacks in Kentucky.

Grass furnished for mares from a distance at 10 cents per day. Grazing bills due when they are removed. Accidents and escapes at owner's risk. For further particulars address

JOHN T. WOODFORD,

MT. STERLING, KY.

OAKVIEW PARK

WITHERSPOON 4929,

Standard. Rule Six. Sorrel Horse. Sixteen hands high.

By HAROLD 419; sire of Maud S., 2:08 1/2; Altamura 2:20; Caimie L., 2:21; Diarcen 2:31 1/2; Mattie Graham 2:31 1/2; Noontide 2:30, and 24 others 2:30 and better. 1st dam LIZZIE WITHERSPOON, the dam of Fannie Witherpoon, record 2:10 1/2; 2nd dam record 4:30, the fastest in the world; by George's Wagoner Harold 419, by Hambletonian 10, 1st dam Ed-chambers, dam of Lakeland's Abdallah, sire of George O. record 2:28 by Abdallah Hambletonian 10, was the greatest sire that ever lived, he having 41 trotters in 2:30 or better, and 119 of his sons have 78 in 2:30 or better, including the great George Wilkes, with 43 trotters in 2:30 or better, and Eleonora, with 61 in 2:30 or better; Happy Medium, 57 in 2:30 or better; Aberdeen 22 in 2:30 or better; Dictator 25 in 2:30, and many others.

WITHERSPOON not only comes from the very best trotting family on earth, but is a trotter himself. He has trotted quarters in 38 1/2 seconds easily, and his colts have fine style, plenty of bone and muscle, and natural trotters. We have some of his get that will be fast when trained. Will make the season of 1891 at Oakview, two and a half miles south of Mt. Sterling, Ky., on the Levee pike, at \$25.00 To Insure A Living Colt.

One of the Finest Coach Stallions in the State.

RULER WILKES.

Sired by Ed Wilkes, 512; he by George Wilkes, 2:22, (sire of Harry Wilkes, 2:18 1/2; Guy Wilkes 2:19 1/2, and 59 more performers in 2:30 and better. 1st dam VIDEITE by Vide; Vide's was got by Blood's Black Hawk, he by Vermont Black Hawk. Vide's first dam by Old Mambrino Chief; 2d dam by Downing's old Bay Messenger; 3d dam by Cannon's Whip, he by Blackburn's Old Whip. Blood's Black Hawk, by Hill's Black Hawk; dam the Loring Mare. He sired the dams of Von Armin 2:19 1/2; Blackwood Jr. 2:22 1/2; Almont Jr. 2:26, etc. Mambrino Chief, 11 by Mambrino Paymaster, son of Mambrino, by Imp. Messenger; dam, dam of Goldfinch. He is the sire of Lady Thorne 2:18 1/2; Woodford Mambrino 2:20 1/2; Bay Henry 2:28 1/2; Brignoli 2:29 1/2, etc. He has 21 sons with 75 trotters in 2:30 and 15 daughters with 19 trotters in 2:30.

RULER was foaled in the Spring of 1889; is a beautiful bay, handsome, compact and symmetrical, 16, with excellent finish, fine action and natural speed. Will make the season of 1891 at \$10.00 To Insure a Living Colt. Money due when mare foals or is parted with; a lien retained on colts until season money is paid.

The grand sire of Ruler, George Wilkes 2:22, stands to-day as the greatest sire of trotters. Since coming to Kentucky in 1875 he has sired more trotters than any two horses in the world. His sons, foaled since 1874, have sired more faster trotters, and better campaigners, than the sons of any other horse. Where can you get the Wilkes and Mambrino Chief blood backed up by as much of the best thoroughbred blood? This has given such great triumphs as Seely's American Star's daughters, that gave Hambletonian his greatest performers.

MONTROSE.

Is a dark brown, 16 hands; fine style; fine mane and tail; goes all the gait well; by Coon's Montrose; he by O'Dell's Montrose; he by Gray's Diamond Montrose. 1st dam by Denmark; he by Redman's Denmark; 2d dam by Ida Patchen; 3d dam by Highlander. Will stand at \$10.00 To Insure a Living Colt, and is a sure foot getter.

JUMBO.

Black Jack; white points; 15 1/2 hands high; foaled August 1887. Sired by the premium and sweetest Jack, Napoleon of Glenwater; he by Hopkin's Eureka; he by Pat's Peacock; he by Lee's Napoleon; he by Imported Napoleon. Jumbo's dam was sired by Well's Large Jack; he by Faid's Iron Duke. Will make the present season at \$10.00 for Living Colt.

Napoleon was 16 hands high; Eureka was 16 hands 6 gts; Lee's Peacock was 15 1/2 hands high; (died); Lee's Napoleon, 16 hands high; (died); The dam of Jumbo was 14 1/2 hands. (All were black in color).

We have one of the best mile tracks in the State, and are prepared to handle trotters at reasonable prices. Grass will be furnished mares at 10 cents per day. Will not be responsible for accidents or escapes should any occur.

PETERS & SCOBEE.

HAROLD, BELMONT,

Sire of Maud S., 2:08 1/2;
Noontide 2:30 1/2, and
30 other 2:30 horses.

Sire of Fred Arthur 2:15 1/2, Nutwood 2:18 1/2, Wedgewood 2:18, Viking 2:19 1/2, and 10 other 2:30 horses.

VALDEMEER

-- RECORD 2:28, --

FULL BROTHER TO VASCO.

Bay Horse, 15 1/2 hands. Bred by A. L. Alexander, Spring Station, Ky.

VALDEMEER is much faster than his record. Mr. John L. Smith has repeatedly driven him the half-mile track here in 1:07 to 1:10. His oldest colts were yearlings last Spring, only one of which has ever been driven and that is very promising.

VALDEMEER 4378,

Sired by HAROLD, the sire of Maud S., 2:08 1/2, Noontide 2:30 1/2, and thirty-two in the 2:30 list.

1st Dam, VASSAR, (trial 2:40 1/2), dam of Valdeem, 2:28, Vasco the sire of Vallissa, 3:01, 2:10 Ed Rosewater, 3:12, 2:20 1/2; by Belmont, the sire of Fred Arthur 2:15 1/2, Nutwood 2:18 1/2, Wedgewood 2:18, Viking 2:19 1/2, and 10 in the 2:30 list.

2d Dam, VENUS, granddam of Valdeem 2:28 1/2, sire of Belle Varn 3:12, 2:20 1/2, Valdeem 2:28, Vasco, the sire of Vallissa, 3:01, 2:10 Ed Rosewater 3:12, 2:20 1/2, Evermore 3:01, 2:20 1/2, Erling, the sire of So Long 2:30 1/2, Evermore 2:30 1/2, Erin 2:27, etc., by Seely's American Star, sire of four in the 2:30 list, and the dams of Guy 2:18 1/2, Sattie 2:18, Bobs Mettregue 2:17 1/2, Dexter 2:17 1/2, Joe Bunker 2:18 1/2, Driver 2:19 1/2, Artillery 2:20 1/2, Dictator, Jay Gould, Happy Medium, etc.

VALDEMEER will make the season at the ARCADE STABLES, Winchester, Ky., at \$50.00, with right of return the following season should the mare not prove with foal.

F. P. PENDLETON & Co.

1891 MAPLE HILL FARM. 1891

KNIGHTHOOD 4186.

Bay Horse; 15 - 3; Foaled in 1886.

SIRE BY ABERDEEN 27.

Sire of Alabaster (4) 2:15, Hattie Woodard 2:15 1/2, and 22 others in 2:30.

First dam OPHIR by Alamo 359, (son of Almont 33, dam by Abdallah 15). Second dam QUEEN DIDO (dam of Red Wilkes), by Mambrino Chief 11. Third dam by RED JACKET. Fourth dam Robt. Patterson Mare, thoroughbred.

- 10 -

KNIGHTHOOD is a trotter and sires speed. Barring accidents 2-yr-olds will enter the list this season. KNIGHTHOOD will make the season at

\$50.00 TO INSURE A LIVING COLT.

Note must be given at time of service, due in one year. Mare not having live colt note is void. Limited to twenty outside mares. Book early if you wish a place. We will handle a few outside horses of promise besides our own.

BEAN BROS.